DESCRIPTION OF MAP

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, glaciers, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, roads, railroads, etc. The conventional signs used for these features are grouped below.

All water features are shown in *blue*, the smaller streams in full blue lines, and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea by blue water-lining.

Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling, interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through points which have the same altitude. One who follows a contour on the ground will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level. By the use of contours not only are the shapes of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also the elevations. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour line at, say, 50 feet above sea level is the line that would be the seacoast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 50 feet. Such a line runs back up the valleys and forward around the points of hills and spurs. On a gentle slope this contour line is far from the present coast line, while on a steep slope it is near it. Thus a succession of these contour lines far apart on the map indicates a gentle slope; if close together a steep slope; and if the contours run together in one line, as if each were vertically under the one above it, they indicate a cliff. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is 50 feet for this map. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of bench marks are also given. The figures in each case are placed close to the point to which they apply, and express the elevation to the nearest foot.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Houses are indicated by small black squares. Roads are shown by fine double lines, trails by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black lines with cross lines. Other cultural features are represented by conventions which are easily understood.

The scale of this map is 1:62500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE
(Printed in black)

Railroads · Roads and buildings · Trail or path · Triangulation station · U.S. mineral monument · Bench mark · Oil wells (including abandoned and unsuccessful wells) · Mine tunnel

RELIEF
(Printed in brown)

Depression contours · Contours (showing height above sea, horizontal form, and steepness of slope of the surface) · Sand and sand dunes

WATER
(Printed in blue)

Streams · Salt marsh · Fresh marsh · Tidal flat · Spring · Glacier

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF CONTROLLER BAY REGION ALASKA

Scale 1/62500

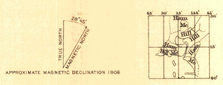
1 0 1 2 3 4 miles

1 0 1 2 3 5 kilometers

Contour interval 50 feet

Datum is mean sea level

1907



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Additional areas surveyed by J. L. McPherson for Alaska Development Co.
Surveyed in 1905